

Democratic Nominations.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES B. SHEPARD,
OF WAKE COUNTY.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.
FOR THE SENATE,
WILLIAM S. ASHE,
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
EDWARD D. HALL.
FOR SHERIFF,
OWEN FENNEL.

Mexican News.
We give up the greater portion of our space to-day to the accounts we have received from Mexico. We do this in order that our readers may be placed in possession of all the information we have received since our last publication, with regard to the war now waging between this country and that of Mexico. We believe we could fill our columns with nothing more interesting to our readers, for we are well aware that every item of intelligence from the seat of war is sought after with the greatest interest; therefore we must be excused for our numerous extracts on the subject. Our government, it will be seen from an article copied from last Friday's Union, is making the most energetic exertions to bring the war to a speedy termination. Our forces in Mexico will, doubtless, in a short, or at least a reasonable time, dictate to Mexico a lasting and an honorable peace. If we are to infer from the tone of the Mexican journals, affairs in that ill-fated country are of a most gloomy nature. But we refer the reader to our extracts in another part of to-day's paper, for a more extended account of Mexican matters in general.

Rail Road Meeting.—We publish to-day, to the exclusion of other matter in type for this paper, the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of a portion of our citizens, on the subject of connecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the Rail Road of South Carolina. In our next issue, the Editor of this paper will give his views at length upon the subject. In the meantime, we will remark, that we are opposed to the State's taking ONE DOLLAR of stock.

Agreement to the requisition made upon North Carolina for volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to march to Mexico, and in compliance with Gov. Graham's proclamation to the same effect, the Militia of the 30th Regiment of N. C. will meet in this town to-day, for the purpose of forming a company of volunteers for the defence of their country. We have but little doubt there will be plenty of stout hearts and willing minds to enlist in the patriotic call for volunteers, from the New Hanover division, to make up the remainder of the company already forming in this town. Let not New Hanover be behind her neighbors. If she has the spirit let her show it.

What has become of the Washington N. C. Republican? We have received but two copies of it since it first made its appearance. Will the editor be kind enough to say whether we are worthy of the continuance of an exchange?

Ho for the Army.—Rowan First in the Field. The Salisbury Watchman of the 5th instant says:—"We announced in our last, that a company of Volunteers were forming here in compliance with the Proclamation of Governor Graham. We now have the satisfaction of saying that the company is complete. So far as we have heard, Rowan has the honor of reporting the first full company of Volunteers to the proper authorities. Annexed is a list of the principal officers:—Rich'd W. Long, Captain; James L. Cowan, First Lieut.; Robert W. Long, 2d do.; S. W. James, 1st Sergeant; Robert Harris, 2d do.; Edward Rowlett, 3d do.; J. J. Bell, 4th do."

We give place to the following communication with a great deal of pleasure. We know the writer to be a whole-souled Democrat, and although a young man, he is destined, at no distant day, to be familiarly known to the citizens of his native State, as a shining star in the ranks of Democracy. We know him well; and we know North Carolina contains no better Democrat than the writer in question. We hope he will have the kindness to let us hear from him quite often hereafter:

For the Journal.
Mr. Editor:—It is gratifying to perceive the present brilliant prospects of the Democratic party in noble old North Carolina. From all directions, from the North and South, as well as from the East and West, glad tidings are daily pouring in that the Democracy are now fairly aroused and fully united, determined to rescue the State from the thralldom of Whiggery. Every thing looks more and more auspicious for a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature, and if the party will only keep united and support the fairly and regularly nominated nominee, the 6th of August will bring about this glorious result. One of the best evidences of this success is, that our party in the different counties have brought, and are bringing, out their best men for the Legislature. In this respect, New Hanover Democracy have done well, and in the selection of THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Esq., the Democratic party of this county have manifested much discretion and wisdom and credit to themselves. He is every way worthy of the suffrages of the people, is an honor to his county, and will make a faithful representative in the Legislature. He has always been a genuine Democrat, from his cradle up to the present day, and his political orthodoxy no man can justly question. He is a young man of genius, manly impulses, superior talents, fair and open in all his dealings, and of noble enthusiasm, for the rights and interests of the people, for the honor and welfare of the State, and for the glory of our common country. He has been nominated against his own inclinations, but every beat of his pulse is in

sympathy with the people, and foregoing his own predilections, in obedience to their wishes, he consents to run them in the councils of State. I have the best right to speak as I do of him, because I have had an intimate knowledge of his character for ten years past, and I know mine are the words of "sobriety and truth." I was not only his schoolmate, but always enjoyed his most unreserved political sentiments, and have ever been honored by his friendship. If there was any error which he committed in his long and full course of Academic and Collegiate studies, in one of the best Colleges in the Union, it was that considerable portion of his time, which he took from his regular studies and gave to politics, in the advancement of Democratic principles. Then, as now, most of the students were Whigs, and he always stood up boldly and manfully, and battled year after year against almost overpowering Whig numbers. Could the able and eloquent communications which, for a series of years have been published in the Raleigh Standard, from his pen, under different signatures, be collected and bound, they would form a Democratic text book of no little interest. Oft, while at College, he had midnight vigils preparing for some political debate the next day, or, perhaps, preparing for the press his last article; or, perchance, making ready to attend on the next day some Democratic mass meeting. In the campaign of 1840, he bore a noble part. Then, when the disastrous hard cider epidemic swept over the land, and Democrats of weaker nerves surrendered to the Whig fever, his voice was ever heard in the hottest and thickest of the fight, battling with increasing strength for the men and manners of the Democratic party. And since then, he has ever been the unwavering high-minded Democrat, who, if elected, as he doubtless will be, will carry out the Democratic principles fully, be a faithful guardian of the welfare of the people, and by his talents reflect new lustre upon the County of New Hanover.

AN OLD SCHOOLMATE.

June 9th, 1846.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.
At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Masouie Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, David Reid, Esq., who stated that the object of the meeting was to receive and act upon the report of the Delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to the Rail Road meeting at Sumterville, S. C.

Mr. H. L. Holmes, one of the Delegates from the town, submitted the following report, which was read and accepted, together with the following copy of the proceeding of the meeting at Sumterville, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting:

REPORT.

WILMINGTON, June 7, 1846.
We, the undersigned, delegates from the town of Wilmington, and from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to attend a meeting at Sumterville, S. C., beg leave to report

That at Sumterville, the site of the District Court of Sumter District, on Monday, the 1st inst., we participated in the deliberations of a very large, respectable and most enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that district, where also were convened three gentlemen, as delegates from Darlington District, and Col. Gadsden, the President of the South Carolina Rail Road, who accompanied us from Charleston, by special invitation.

Our project of a Rail Road from this place to Fair Bluff, (62 miles) near the South Carolina line, thence to Sumterville, (70 miles) and thence to connect with the Camden and Gadsden Rail Road, (13 miles) was laid before the meeting, with its advantages to both States, and the unparalleled facilities for its construction, in a brief and appropriate address by Gov. Dudley. Addresses were also delivered by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. Gadsden, and Col. Moses, a gentleman of the bar, residing in Sumterville.

One of the delegates from Darlington District, all of which were in a spirit of zealous earnestness in the great project, aroused the assembled crowd (filling the entire apartment of their spacious Court House) into a thrill of manifest enthusiasm and perfect unanimity, to co-operate promptly and more fully in our proposed portion of operations.

The resolutions and proceedings of the meeting accompany this report, and we further respectfully submit, that nothing is now required but one energetic persevering effort on our part to complete the connection, by Rail Road, with the South Carolina Road, and bring to the improvement of our town and State, the vastly increased travel, freight and general business operations which must flow from it.

We are greatly gratified in being able to report the certainty of the willingness and entire ability of the wealthy citizens in South Carolina, through whose Districts the Road is projected, and we cannot, for a moment, doubt that the liberality of the South Carolina Legislature will ensure the necessary chartered privileges—that our own Legislature will see its importance as a State work, and not only grant a charter, but take two-fifths of the stock, we will not allow ourselves for a moment to doubt.

ALEX'R McRAE,
C. D. ELLIS,
H. L. HOLMES,
HENRY NUTT,
ROBT B. WOOD,
F. J. LOHD,
C. H. DUDLEY,
Delegates from the town of Wilmington.
E. B. DUDLEY,
JAS. GRISWOLD,
E. P. HALL,
SAM'L POTTER,
O. G. PARSELY,
Delegates from W. & R. R. R.

SUMTERVILLE, 1st June, 1846.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sumter District, held this day at Sumterville, for the purpose of considering the practicability of uniting the North and South Carolina Rail Roads, Major W. Haynsworth, was called to the Chair, and Geo. W. Lee and A. C. Spain appointed Secretaries. After some able and practical addresses from Messrs. Dudley and Holmes, of N. C., Col. Gadsden, of Charleston, and Col. F. J. Moses, of S. C., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting heartily concur with the respectable delegation from North Carolina, in their aspiration and effort for the promotion of the interests of the South.
Resolved, That a committee of twenty, of which the chairman of this meeting shall be chairman, be appointed, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the accomplishment of the grand

object in view, and to act on such measures when proposed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the delegations from North Carolina and Darlington, for their efforts towards forwarding this patriotic and noble enterprise.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Col. Gadsden for his attendance, and for his eloquent and patriotic remarks.
WM. HAYNSWORTH, Ch'n.
Geo. W. Lee, } Secretaries.
A. C. Spain, }

On motion of Mr. T. D. Meares, it was **Resolved, unanimously,** That the committee heretofore appointed, be invested with full power to transact any business necessary for carrying out the views of this body, by a connection of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road with the South Carolina Rail Road, and to correspond with the committee of 20 appointed by the Sumterville meeting.

On motion of Gen. E. B. Dudley, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Gen. A. McRae, and Messrs. Miles Costin, and O. G. Parsley, be appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of having a survey of the route made, and to direct and superintend the survey.

On motion of W. Stringer, esq., it was **Resolved,** That a committee of 10 be appointed to prepare memorials and circulate them throughout the State, for the purpose of having them signed by the citizens, to be layed before our next Legislature.

On motion of Mr. H. L. Holmes, it was **Ordered,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this town, and that the Editors be requested to forward one copy of their papers to the committee at Sumterville.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. H. L. Holmes, in a very able and impressive manner, followed by Messrs. E. B. Dudley, A. McRae, O. G. Parsley, and T. D. Meares.
D. REID, Chairman.

A. MARTIN, } Sect'ys.
T. BURR, Jr. }
STONESBAY, Onslow County, N. C., }
June 7th, 1846. }

MR. FULTON,
Dear Sir: We had a meeting of the candidates of Onslow County, at the store of Mr. J. H. Canady, on the 5th inst. The people of this neighborhood met in the morning and cut a sprout from the Old Hickory stump, some thirty feet long, and planted it in Mr. Canady's yard, upon which they hoisted a banner at the top, with the following inscription upon its folds:—"The Whig principles of 1776, are the Democratic principles of 1846," with the name of James B. Shepard as our candidate for Governor; believing him worthy of our confidence and support.

Mr. Editor, the Democrats of Onslow have put on the same old coat they wore in old times, when they raised the Hickory for the hero that has paid the debt of nature; and that, too, with a determination to carry out the same principles they then, and have ever, so nobly contended for, and for which they will ever be found ready to defend at the ballot box, so long as there remains one jot of freedom in this, our glorious republic.

But I must close, with the remark that Onslow will do her duty on the first Thursday in August, by giving James B. Shepard an increased Democratic vote.

Yours, very respectfully,

The Penitentiary Question.

Our readers will recollect that the last Legislature of North Carolina passed an act, submitting to the people of the State, the question of a Penitentiary. On the 6th of August next, the question will have to be decided at the ballot box, whether the people of North Carolina are for or against the erection of a Penitentiary within its borders. The Governor prepared and published, some time since, statistics concerning the matter, and we now publish, for the information of our readers, the bill itself. Although the bill below will give no criterion to the voter, as to the advantages or disadvantages of a Penitentiary, it may be of interest, as it will show the importance of every voter attending the polls and voting according to the dictates of his own mind:—

AN ACT CONCERNING A PENITENTIARY.

Whereas it is deemed proper and expedient to have a decisive expression of public opinion concerning the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and whereas such expression of public opinion should be passed upon a knowledge that the fund for such purpose must be raised by a direct tax; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the next election for members of the General Assembly, in every County in the State, shall prepare a box for the reception of votes on the subject of a Penitentiary, under the same rules and regulation governing other elections; and every person entitled to vote for a member to the House of Commons shall be at liberty to vote for or against a Penitentiary.

Those voting for it shall deposit a ticket with the word "Penitentiary" thereon; and those voting against it, with the words "no Penitentiary" thereon; and the said Sheriff, or proper returning officer, shall make out two statements of the votes taken in his County for and against a Penitentiary; one of which he shall deposit in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and the other he shall on or before the first day of October following, deliver to the Secretary of State, sealed up and endorsed thereon, "statement of the votes taken in the County of _____ at the election held on the _____ day of _____ for and against a Penitentiary;" which returns the said Secretary of State shall lay before the ensuing General Assembly.

Sec. II. *Be it further enacted,* That the Clerk of the County Court, in every County, shall put up, in some conspicuous place in the Court House, a fair copy of this act.
Sec. III. *Be it further enacted,* That if any Sheriff or other returning officer shall neglect to make the returns aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in the name and to the use of the State, on motion in the Superior Court of Law of the County of Wake, ten days' previous notice, in writing, of such intended motion, being given to such officer by the Secretary of State; which motion it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make; and proceed-

ings thereon shall be summary; and if any member of fact shall be in issue, the same shall be tried at the first term; and on such trial, the certificate of the Sec'y of State, of the particular default on which said motion shall be founded, shall be received as competent *prima facie* evidence to prove the same.

Sec. IV. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the Governor of this State shall open a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established, and obtain such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1839, as may in his view be necessary for the information of the people, and cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the State previous to the election.

Also obtain the different plans upon which Penitentiaries of other States have been constructed, the comparative cost of the cells under different plans, and submit the same to the next General Assembly.

The Oregon Question in Great Britain.

Our readers will remember that we, from the first, predicted that the Oregon question would be settled without war. We are more and more convinced that such will be the case by every allusion which is made to it, both in England and this country. The following, which we find in the European Times, an English paper, brought out by the Hibernia, will show our readers that the statesmen of Great Britain are of the same opinion with ourselves. Lord John Russell is the leader of the opposition party in England, and Sir Robert Peel is at the head of the Ministry:

The Oregon Question in Parliament.—Incidentally, the state of our relations with America was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, on the evening of Friday, 15th ultimo.

Lord John Russell made a pointed allusion to the subject, and, in doing so, delivered himself in the following graceful and happy terms:

Looking at one of the greatest nations of the globe, I am happy to find there are symptoms of returning feelings of amity and good will. When I read the speeches of Webster, Calhoun and others, I forget all the idle menace wafted from the other side of the Atlantic. I trust her Majesty's Government will be able to fix finally the limits which divide the dominions of her majesty from those of the United States, and I trust the convention or treaty which shall settle that boundary, will be but the prelude of a more intimate connection between us and that vast commonwealth of a free people; that we shall carry on together our manufactures and our agriculture, vying with each other, if you will, to make our production more and more perfect striving, in the neutral markets of the world, for pre-eminence; striving, also, in our respective branches of production, that we may clothe them and they may feed us, but hoping that there never shall be occasion to cross the bayonets of Britain and America on any bloody field whatever. (Loud cheers.) Sir, with this wish that such may be the prelude of this bill, to which I trust the other House of Parliament, should it pass by a great majority here, will give their assent, I shall give my hearty support to the motion for a third reading. (Great cheering.)

Towards the close of this speech on the corn question, the same evening, Sir Robert Peel, determined not to be outdone in politeness by the leader of the opposition, spoke as follows:

The noble lord (J. Russell) says he hopes that the discussions which have threatened the maintenance of amicable relations with the United States, will be brought to a fortunate close. Sir, I think I can appeal to the course which we have pursued, against some obloquy, some misconception, some insinuations, that were abandoning the honor of this country.

I think I can appeal to the past experience of this government, that it has been our earnest desire, by every effort, consistently with the national honor, to maintain friendly relations with every country on the face of the globe. This principle, so long as we are trusted with the management of public affairs, will continue to influence us in respect to the settlement of our unfortunate differences with the United States. (Cheers.)

This, taken in connexion with the resolution of the Senate, gives us every reason to believe that we are at the end of our differences, and that a short time only can elapse before the possibility of a misunderstanding between Great England and America will be removed.

The "Notice" in England.—One fact has reached us by the last arrival from England, of greater importance, we think, than has usually been attributed to it. The British press has indicated fully and distinctly the tone of public feeling in England upon the reception of the vote of the senate upon the notice. Two circumstances are remarkable in the articles upon this subject of the leading British journals. In the first place—they concur in regarding the notice as a peace measure, looking to the prompt adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations. In the second place, and this is more noteworthy—very many of them concur in regarding the notice passed by the senate as substantially the same notice which the President recommended. One of these journals—and that not the least pacific among them, states in terms, and in full view of the senate preamble and resolution, "that the resolution as it stands might in fact have been drawn by Mr. Polk himself." In the third place, we presume, that Mr. Polk's purpose was, upon its face, an effort to bring matters to a speedy and peaceable adjustment, so soon as such an adjustment could be made compatibly with our national rights and interests.

What a significant commentary is here presented upon the various charges—or rather the various series of charges—against the President, all resulting in the accusation that he was bent upon war with England! The case is a very strong one. The President proposes upon the Oregon question a new policy. The spirit of party rises up in Congress and all over the country to proclaim, that this new policy will precipitate us into a war. Congress spends five or six months in debating the matter, makes what are deemed important alterations in the shape it is to assume—the vote goes over to England, and is there proclaimed to be very much the same vote which the President recommended, and at the same time, a vote strongly indicative of peaceful purpose and intention. A more triumphant refutation of party clamor cannot be imagined.—Union.

THE MEXICAN WAR—INTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington Union of last Friday, says:—"Prosecution of the War.—Circumstances have put it in our power, in the course of this day, to ascertain some interesting facts touching the state of the army, and the plans of the campaign. Without entering into details, we may state, in the general, our conscientious belief, that the Executive is doing its duty—doing everything it can—doing it with every degree of energy by land and by sea—in order to conduct the present campaign to its legitimate result, to bring the enemy to terms, and to conquer an honorable peace. Mexico is little aware, even now—after the tremendous defeats which she has sustained at Palo Alto and at

Resaca de la Palma, of the great resources of our free and enterprising republic, under the auspices of a firm, bold, and energetic administration. The whig opposition, who are in the habit of reviling James K. Polk, and of ridiculing him for his alleged feebleness of his administration, are profoundly ignorant of his character. But we did not assume the pen in order to praise him. His enemies, who are not yet turned from their errors by the transactions of the last year, will be compelled to appreciate his character, and to confess their injustice. All that we will say now is, that the war will be conducted with an energy, on the part of the government which is worthy the enthusiasm of the people.

Gen. Taylor had, according to the last accounts, about 8,000 troops under his eagle's—Hundreds and thousands of volunteers were pouring into his camp. He will soon be in advance into the enemy's country; and we shall not be surprised to hear of his reaching Monterey, about 130 miles from Matamoros, about the commencement of the table land, in a healthy region, at no distant day.

While our soldiers are crossing the Rio Grande in their armed pursuit of a just and honorable peace with Mexico, which shall place our citizens and our soil in security from further invasion, our people are pressing on to the occupation of Oregon, and especially of California. The letter which we give below from a Missouri journal, describes only a single great train of that emigration which is so rapidly extending the institutions, and the spirit of our country. By this time, the news of the war which Mexico has seen fit to wage upon us, may have reached our squadron in the Pacific.—If this be the case, we suppose that the American force may possibly at this moment be in possession of the principal harbors of California.—Under these circumstances, any nation less infatuated than Mexico, would not hesitate to present herself to us in the attitude of peace. But her counsels, distracted as they are, seem to be guided by a different spirit, and though we may regret, on some accounts, the necessity which thus forces us to an armed vindication of our rights, no man can doubt that the path of our policy is clear, that it is our duty to urge our attack at once upon every available point of the Mexican frontier, and to complete our preparations as speedily as possible for pressing on into the heart of the Mexican country, to demand and to dictate peace, if need be, within the Mexican capital.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

During the past week, our City has been gratified by the meeting of the Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina. The attendance has been unusually numerous, consisting of 23 Clergymen and 31 Laymen, representatives from 20 Parishes.

With the exception of the first night of the Convention, Divine Service has been performed and a Sermon preached on the morning and night of each day. On Sunday, besides the usual Divine Services, two young men were ordained to the Holy Ministry: Mr. N. C. Hughes, Deacon, to the Order of Priests, and Mr. J. H. Parker, to the Order of Deacons.

On Sunday night a collection of \$165 was made on behalf of the Missions of the Diocese. The statistics of the Church represent, that besides the two persons mentioned above, two others have been admitted to the order of Deacons, and three to that of Priests. That there are at present in the Diocese, the Bishop, 29 Presbyters and 3 Deacons.

The number of Baptisms have been 60 Adults and 292 Infants; the number of Marriages 64, and of Confirmations 171.

Aggression on the High Seas—FURNY INCIDENT, AND YANKEE PLUCK.

We learn that the schooner Catharine, Capt. Scott, arrived yesterday from St. Jago de Cuba, met with a strange incident on her voyage hither. It resulted favorably to the American character, and exhibits a small slice of the same spirit that was recently manifested on the Rio Grande. The particulars of the affair are as follows:—On the morning of sailing from St. Jago, and within gunshot of the Moro Castle, the schooner Catharine was met by the French war steamer Tonnerre, from St. Domingo, bound in; she passed at first considerably out of hailing distance, and not much nearer than she was to half a dozen other vessels which had come out in company.

After she had run in about a mile and received a pilot, close to the shore, she was observed to back round and maneuver some time, and at intervals fired two guns; she then stood for the C., came near, and hailed in the following words:—"You d—d rascal, hoist your flag." The answer was, that orders given in such insulting language would not be obeyed. Other abusive phrases followed, and threats were repeatedly made to fire into her unless it was immediately done.

The boat, with a lieutenant, was twice sent on board with a message that, unless the schooner set her flag, all the force at the steamer's command would be used to make her do it; that her commander had the power to send the schooner to the bottom, and that he would do it. To all of which the same answer was returned, the second time in writing, as follows:—

"To the commander of the French war steamer Tonnerre:—"Sir:—At the first salutation you called me a d—d rascal." Until you apologize for such insulting language, I will not hoist my flag. Respectfully,

"ANDREW SCOTT,"
Master of schr. Catharine, of New York.
"Off the Moro, St. Jago de Cuba, 19 May, 1846."
About an hour was thus passed, during which time the steamer was laid across the schooner's bows and clumsily got foul, doing herself some damage; her commander insisting on an unconditional obedience, and the officers and crew of the Catharine upholding their captain in his decision.

The wind was very light from the eastward; the schooner was kept on her course, going one or two knots and the crew continued their work of washing decks, which they had been engaged in. At last, after some words of conciliation on both sides, the apology was offered and the salutation made.

The language at first used by the captain of the steamer was broken English, afterwards the conversation with the lieutenant and with him was in French. After the C. had passed the Moro, her flag had been hauled down so that the gaff topsail might be set, which it interfered with.

This was done about twenty minutes before the steamer came up—but no such nor any explanation was given, only the intention of insulting his flag, which her captain charged, was depicted. Excepting a Spanish schooner no other vessel in sight had her flag set.

The steamer's manoeuvres and guns were supposed to be signals of communication with the shore, and could not be understood as meant for the schooner, and when she came near, it was thought she wanted to put letters on board, or ask for some information.

We refer the above to the consideration of the editors in Canada.

The Overpaid Duties to England.—The amount reimbursed by the British government on account of overpaid duties by the merchants of this country, as arranged recently by the two countries, is reported by the Union to be £80,000, or between four and five hundred thousand dollars.

Later from the Army.

From the Mobil Advertiser, Extra, Sunday, May 31st, 1846.

ARRIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS OF THE STEAMSHIPS GALVESTON AND J. L. DAY—CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF MATAMOROS—THE U. S. SQUADRON ORDERED TO PEN SACOLA TO PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK UPON VERA CRUZ.

The boat is just in, and we lose no time in giving her news to our readers.

From the N. O. Tropic, 30th ult.

9 o'clock, P. M.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The Galveston, Capt. Wright, has just arrived, having left Point Isabel on Wednesday the 27th May. The only news brought by her is confirmatory of the report that General Taylor is in possession of Matamoros, which he entered without opposition. The Mexicans were encamped about 90 miles up the river. Both the Americans and Mexicans were waiting for reinforcements, when another battle was expected.

The Mexican Army left a large amount of ammunition at Matamoros, which is a valuable acquisition to Gen. Taylor's supplies, having previously destroyed large quantities by filling up the wells in the City, and throwing some into the river. Gen. Taylor, like a true American officer, gave orders to his Army not to take the slightest article without paying for its full value. The citizens of Matamoros were permitted to transact business as usual, with the exception of selling liquors.

Com. Connor, with most of the squadron, had gone to Pensacola to refit, and to reinforce, before making an attack on Vera Cruz.

The steamship Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, was at Matamoros, and the Mary Kingsland at anchor off the Bar. The Monmouth was lightering on the Bar, and the Augusta was aground there. The James L. Day arrived on Tuesday, the 26th, discharged, and left again for this city about 7 P. M. same day. The steam-propeller Florida, Capt. Butler, came along, side and took a load from the Galveston. On the 27th, the Sea returned from a trip to Aransas. On the troops leaving the Galveston, three cheers were given.

Captains Platte and Ellmore's Companies of Alabama Volunteers were safely landed at Point Isabel on the 26th inst.

THE JAMES L. DAY ARRIVED.

The James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, has arrived, but brings nothing later. A part of Col. Twigg's Regiment of Dragoons, under the command of Captains May, Arnold and Kerr, arrived at Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th, to recruit their horses.

The Mexican Army had retreated to Camargo.

The following vessels were at Brazos when the Day left:

Schrs. Cornelia, Stark; Wm. Bryan, Ryan; Ellen and Clara, Griffin; Equity, Place; Cora, Reid; Arispa, Gates; Ondiaka, Gliddon, (outside the Bar); besides the Mary Kingsland, mentioned above.

The following U. S. vessels of war were lying off the Rio Grande:

Cumberland, flag ship; Raritan; St. Marys; Lawrence, and Somers.

Arrival of the Steamer Mary Kingsland.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that the steamer Mary Kingsland arrived at that port on the 1st instant, from Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 27th ult. The M. K. brings nothing later from the Army than the advices received by the Galveston, which are up to the 27th. It was reported at Fort Polk, (Point Isabel), that Gen. Arista was concentrating his forces at Rosas.

On the 26th about 400 rangers and 200 infantry, which volunteered in Texas, arrived at Point Isabel, by the way of Padre Island. Among the Infantry was a company of riflemen, numbering eighty, composed exclusively of German emigrants from Lavaca, which was said to be one of the finest companies that had arrived at the point.

The brig Lawrence was the only vessel of the blockading squadron remaining off the Rio Grande.

The Mary Kingsland touched at Galveston and brought papers of the 30th ult. We find the following in the *Civilian*:—In addition to the company of infantry from Montgomery county, which left this city for the seat of war some days since, by sea, two companies of mounted riflemen have left by land from the same county.

A full company of mounted riflemen have left Washington county, under Capt. Early, for the seat of war.

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